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Commercial Fertilizers, Commercial Feeds

AND

Agricultural Liming Materials

Results of Tests on Products Sold as Vitamin D Carriers.

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MARYLAND INSPECTION AND REGULATORY SERVICE
(December 1, 1933)

Results of Tests on Products Sold as Vitamin D Carriers

Product Tested	Amount Added to Basal Ration	
	¼%	½%
Crecent Brand Sardilene F. E. Booth Company, Inc., San Francisco, California.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Nopco Cod Liver Oil DD National Oil Products Company, Harrison, New Jersey.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Super XX Cod Liver Oil U. S. P. Ezl. Dunwoody Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Vitamin Brand Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil—Chas. L Huisking & Co., Inc., New York City, N. Y.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Pratts Cod Liver Oil Pratt Food Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Fox Special Cod Liver Oil T. C. Fox & Sons, Newfield, N. J.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Silmo Poultry D Cod Liver Oil Silmo Chemical Company, Vineland, New Jersey.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Isdahl's Superior Poultry Cod Liver Oil—McKesson & Robbins, Bridgeport, Connecticut.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Cico Medicinal Cod Liver Oil Consumers Import Company, New York City, N. Y.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

The ricket-producing ration consisted of a mixture of 59 parts ground yellow corn, 25 parts wheat flour middlings, 12 parts crude casein, 1 part sodium chloride, 1 part precipitated calcium carbonate, 1 part precipitated calcium phosphate, and 1 part dried yeast.

MEMORANDUM COVERING PRECEDING REPORT

The preceding table contains the results of a recently completed assay of samples of several anti-rachit products sold in Maryland for poultry feeding purposes. The method of assay was essentially the same as that used in our previous tests, except that a four week feeding period was employed instead of five. This procedure has been adopted as a Tentative Method by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

The oils assayed in this test are all of the straight or unfortified type. Products of this nature are seldom recommended for use at less than ½ per cent of the total ration. This report is therefore confined to the results obtained in the tests at this level, and at the next lowest level ¼ per cent; the latter result being included because of its importance in indicating whether or not the oils furnish a reasonable margin of safety at the ½ per cent level.

Continuing the practice followed in our last report, we are classifying the products as "Satisfactory" or "Unsatifactory" at the different levels, rather than presenting the actual ash presentage observed. An oil is considered as satisfactory if it produces an ash percentage of approximately 44 percent or better at the specified level. An average significantly below 44 percent is definite evidence of unsatisfactory calcification.

The results obtained in this assay show that all of the products produced satisfactory calcification at both the ¼ and ½ per cent levels.

This indicates that all the oils, when fed at a level of ½ per cent of the total ration, would provide normal bone development, and give a reasonable margin of safety.

Recognizing the variation in the potency of anti-rachitic supplements, this Department is continuing its plan of periodically testing all such products licensed in Maryland for poultry and live stock feeding, and reports of this work will be published as they become available.